

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

1 SUNDAY, TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

TUESDAY, MAY 23, 1906.

POSSIBILITIES OF PLAGUE.

Honolulu is now in regular steamship intercourse with four widely-separated places where there is bubonic plague: San Francisco, Sydney, Yokohama (Kanagawa) and Hongkong. It is likely that Kobe will soon be added to the list. Of course it follows that we are in continual danger, not only from individuals who may land here but particularly from freight and from rats. On any day we may hear that the pestilence has again appeared among us.

Looking at the danger optimistically we may take comfort in the thought that Honolulu is in better shape than it was last December to combat diseases of filth. A great deal of low land has been filled in or drained. Cesspools have been emptied. Several new excavators have arrived and before long the sewers will be in working order. The public is watchful for bad smells and of a mind to keep the Board of Health up to its work. Under Dr. Wood the Board, in any event, is not likely to let Chinatown lapse into a tith of the nastiness which cursed that quarter and through it the city, during the lax and feeble administration of Cooper. As at present government and organized, therefore, Honolulu is able to meet the plague, if it lands, in full confidence of its ability to get the upper hand of the black destroyer.

But an ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure. Economy must not stand in the way of safeguards at the waterfront—safeguards against the landing of rats or of unfumigated freight from infected ports. Happily the United States Government will be in charge of that important work after June 14th and there will be no lack of funds to labor with. Moreover the officials will be independent of local influences which are always at work to get concessions that ought not to be made. The local authorities, however, will have enough to do in looking out for rats, private habitations, public cleanliness and the like and in this work money should be laid out with a generous hand. Had the Cooper Board expended the bare time necessary to compel property-owners to live up to the sanitary law we should have escaped the million dollar plague. Now no reasonable sum of money should be spared to keep the city free of pestilence; for however easily we might handle it, the presence of the thing might mean an enormous loss in interrupted trade with the other islands and with the Mainland.

We do not write to alarm any one with the idea that the plague is here now or is sure to come; but to draw reasonable lessons from the fact that plague is returning to Oriental cities whence it was driven a few weeks ago and that there is more of it on our routes of commercial intercourse than ever before.

San Francisco's condolences to Honolulu may now be returned in unfumigated mail.

Two cent postage with the States after June 14th may enable Hawaiians to save enough to buy their war tax stamps.

Admiral Dewey has had his eyes opened at last but whether Mrs. Dewey has had hers opened also, remains to be seen. If not the Admiral may get his running orders any day as an independent candidate.

It is a matter of regret that Mr. McStocker's duties at Oahu did not permit him to become one of the delegates to the Territorial Republican Convention. A man of his trained political intelligence would be useful there in more ways than one. But Mr. McStocker, unfortunately for the party, has too much private business in hand to permit his giving up the time required for a trip to Honolulu.

The Boer envoys are victims of a Democratic conspiracy. They were told by Mr. Bryan's agents that they could get American aid for the twin republics though the object was merely to force President McKinley to disavow them in the face of their American sympathizers. They are sure to have had the cold-shoulder at Washington by this time though a little common sense and a knowledge of American ways might have spared them the experience.

Attempts are again being made to introduce the Belgian hare to these islands and we are not sure but, in the interim between June 14th and the meeting of the Legislature, they may succeed. If so we shall have a worse pest than the mongoose and a more prolific one than the lantana. Once let the Belgian hare run loose on these islands and every cane field and vegetable garden will have to take refuge behind a rabbit-proof fence. The little animals breed as only hares can and are most destructive to their habits.

PERILS IN THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

It is with ill-concealed disgust that a great part of the American people hear that the Monroe doctrine has finally brought the United States into the danger, remote though it may be, of a war with Germany. The feeling does not come of any doubt as to American safety in such a conflict, but between our navy and coast defenses the enemy could at least be kept off shore. But the United States, even for the sake of possible victories, cannot approve of a war which would be illogical, sentimental and ridiculous—a battle for an idea that is out of date, and for races which do not deserve sacrifice at American hands.

The Monroe doctrine was not of American origin. It was the device of an English premier, George Canning, who said when he promulgated it, that he had called a new world into existence to redress the balance of the old. It was Canning's idea to keep England's aggressive and covetous European rivals from getting strongholds in the two Americas, and President Monroe acquiesced, because the weakness of the young republic was such that it wanted to be free from European proximity to the southward of its frontier for a long time to come. In that day Monroeism was a safeguard for us, as well as the Latin Americans, but the process of years has changed it, so far as we are concerned, to a vexation and a danger. What is Argentina to us that we should resent Italian jurisdiction there? What is Southern Brazil that we should fight rather than let the Germans establish their sovereignty and build their cities? How could such change menace us when Germany itself is nearer than Southern Brazil, and when trade would not be hampered under European government more than it is now?

If the United States had what it ought to have in return for the guarantees of the Monroe doctrine, our conclusion might be different. But this country is an unpaid and unappreciated policeman for all South America. Chile hates us; Peru refuses to pay its just debts to our citizens; and the bulk of the trade of all the Latin-American countries goes to Europe. Where do our safeguarded neighbors buy their textile fabrics, their machinery, their locomotives, their war ships, their military supplies, their merchant vessels? In Europe! Where do they travel and send their sons to be educated? To Europe! Who gets their concessions with the least trouble? Europeans get them. Why, then, so long as we do not fear military or naval stations in South America, having small trade in its waters, should we bristle up and propose to spend a billion of our hard-earned dollars, if need be, in keeping Europe from laying hands on South American soil? If Europe has about all the soil is good for, why should we dispute its ampler possession, seeing that we are not welcomed in the country ourselves?

Is it because we indulge a sadly-shaken faith in "sister republics"? Those States of South America are not our sisters and they are not republics. We have no racial kinship with them, and they are mere despotisms under the republican name. Life and property are not sacred to their courts, religious tolerance is not known to their governments, constitutions are made to the order of every passing revolutionist. It would do no hurt to the cause of representative government if every State in South America, save those the United States might think it advisable to annex, passed under the sway of Europe. And it would be, withal, a manifest advantage to trade, for, in its present hands, South America will not develop its resources, while in the hands of energetic outsiders it would soon become a hive of industry. That country needs partition among active and forceful hands as much as China does, and for the same cause.

To stand out for the Monroe doctrine against a combination of powers, or a superior naval power, would be impossible, as we are now fixed for ships; it is clear enough to everyone that such enemies could land their armies on South American soil and laugh at us. To adequately safeguard the Southern continent against a powerful foe would require of us a navy as large as Great Britain's, an army as large as Germany's. Either would be a bad investment, considering the meagre returns that would follow in South America, even from the most complete success in war.

One bold voice has been raised in favor of abandoning the Monroe doctrine, at least in so far as it applies south of the Isthmus—and that is the voice of Captain Mahan. In an article in a current magazine Captain Mahan shows that the military scope of the contract we entered into seventy-five years ago is too much to carry, and he advises a change of base. Our interests, says this gifted writer and officer, now follow lines running east and west rather than north and south; Asia and not South America has become our golden apple. "Is it longer necessary for the United States to burden itself with a guaranty of the territorial integrity of South American States?" There is but one answer to the question, and it is an answer every thoughtful American will give when he considers the possibilities that may come of carrying the burden longer.

A NEWSPAPER HOODOO.

A singular fatality attaches in the United States to the newspaper which bears a party name. Of the twenty or thirty "Republicans" or "Democrats" started in New York during the last three decades no important journal survives. The same is approximately true of journalism in other cities. There are "Heralds" and "Suns," "Gazettes" and "Records" galore but the "Republicans" and "Democrats" are few and far-between. Generally those which succeed under a party name do so by professing opposite principles from the ones which the title naturally suggests. Thus the Springfield "Republican" is not Republican but Mugwump; the St. Louis "Globe-Democrat" is not Democratic but Republican; the old St. Louis "Republican" (now "Republican") built itself up by being Democratic; the Rochester "Democrat" is Republican; the Denver "Republican" is for free silver. Washington city used to have a daily called the "Republican" but it failed so miserably, despite a galaxy of able writers that no one at the capital has since dared to challenge the hoodoo. Roscoe Conkling, at the zenith of his fame lent his influence to a Utica "Republican," but the paper failed in fourteen months at a loss of \$100,000. The Los Angeles "Republican" after sinking a fortune, joined the innumerable caravan which moves to the pale realms of bankruptcy. Why people have such an aversion to a newspaper which lives up to a party name may perhaps be accounted for by a wholesome popular distrust of the "organ" which is committed to the thick and thin support of something which may come to deserve reproof. This theory is borne out by the fact that the only successful political papers in America are those which are independent within the party they serve and wholly reject the theory that "if a man is corrupt he should still be voted for." Examples in New York are the World, Journal, Sun and Tribune. These papers never stop at a warrantable party criticism and they thrive while the hide-bound organs languish.

The relief of Mafeking came just in time, for the little garrison would soon have been starved out. Its defence, which was marked from the first by building grit and pluck, must have added greatly to the discouragement of the Boers. Pretty soon the latter will have a chance to taste the pleasure of a return siege.

The Dewey special got the right of way on all the Southern railroads but unluckily for the Admiral none of those lines have terminal facilities at the White House.

No Englishman has had the bad taste to introduce a Filipino sympathy resolution in the House of Commons, though it must be confessed that the pro-Boer demagogues in Congress have earned the return slap.

Between the Democrats who are making an outcry against expansion and those who are hurrahing for a Boer protectorate, the historic mule of the party is never quite sure whether he is trotting out of the party corral or galloping in.

Kansas reports that a car could be filled with the mortgages which will be lifted by the farmers of that State this year. If that is the case the sooner the Republican managers get the car in running order as an exhibit in the campaign, the better for McKinley.

On May 4th Sydney reported a total of 196 cases of plague and sixty-three deaths. The policy of tearing down infected houses and wharves supercedes that of fire but it is yet to be seen whether it is as efficacious. Men who dismantle a plague-stricken structure run great danger of catching the disease.

It is now declared that the bubonic plague has existed in San Francisco for some months past. Despite the anxiety of the Chamber of Commerce and the press to cover up the facts, they have finally made their way to the public and vessels leaving the great California seaport must act accordingly. Stringent regulations are about to be enforced and every effort made to confine the scourge to narrow limits.

The same kind of feeling is growing between the United States and Germany that seethed and boiled for so many years between the United States and Spain and finally brought on the explosion of 1898. It was caused primarily by German efforts to exclude American pork and other products and has been agitated of late by the hostility of the Kaiser towards the Monroe doctrine. Both countries are now trying to excel the other in navy building as it is recognized that, if war should come, the battles would occur on the sea.

THE PUBLIC MUST HELP

Rescue Home to Make An Appeal.

MONEY FOR A LOCATION

Committee Decides to Purchase Property on Punchbowl Slopes to Care for Unfortunates.

The friends of the Rescue Home movement and those who have applauded the efforts of the church workers to rid Honolulu of the bad element among the Japanese, are to be given an opportunity to place the seal of their approval upon the good work in a practical manner.

The Rescue Home committee has decided to ask the general public to assist in the raising of a lump sum of \$2,500, which is necessary to purchase a fine piece of property on the slopes of Punchbowl, to be used as a haven of refuge for unfortunate women of any nationality who are desirous of leaving lives of sin.

A meeting of the general committee was held yesterday morning at Central Union Church at 9:30 o'clock. This committee consists of representative women from every church organization in Honolulu. They have come to a point where the need of ready cash is an absolute necessity for the carrying on of the work mapped out. If this is not forthcoming the entire structure of their hopes will fall of its object, and so ready relief to the unfortunate women who have signified their intention of abandoning their life can be extended.

A vote was taken as to the manner of procedure, and resulted in adopting the plan proposed—that funds be raised to purchase a fourteen years' lease where an ideal home on Punchbowl can be maintained. The premises are improved with six well built cottages. There is an orchard established on the property, which would be helpful in maintaining the place. With the water rates thrown in, the institution would be put to an expense of about \$175 a year.

Mr. Theodore Richards, the treasurer of the home, leaves today in the Hongkong Maru for the Coast, and in his absence it is thought that the Salvation Army will take up the practical work which has fallen to his share in the past. The aim will also be to put itself in correspondence with the New York headquarters and request that an officer trained in rescue home work be sent to Honolulu to take charge of the station.

It was stated at the meeting that there will be accommodations for nearly a score of women at the start, and extra rooms can be added when necessary. Several Japanese women are waiting a practical demonstration of the utility of such a home before severing their associations with the men who claim to own them body and soul. When assured that a home awaits them where they are certain of protection from the vengeance of their masters, many will come under the wing of the organization. The fate which they believed would befall Mio, the Japanese woman who testified against the procurers in the recent trial before Judge Frear, has prevented most of the Japanese women from taking any decisive step.

Mrs. C. M. Hyde is chairman of the committee and has been an earnest worker on the project for some time. The ladies associated with her are taking an active interest and will canvass in certain quarters where they feel certain their requests for money will not be met with a refusal.

There are at present three women in charge of the general committee who are desirous of leaving the islands permanently. Two are Japanese and one is part Portuguese. The Salvation Army will be instrumental in assisting them to their destinations.

HORSE TOOK A RUN.

Leaves Hack Shafts and Makes a Dash for Liberty.

A horse became separated yesterday forenoon from a hack in which he was harnessed and started on a wild run with the shafts up Queen street. He was caught near the Opera House, more scared than hurt, although he was badly bruised by the shafts dangling about his legs. The hack, left to its own volition, started easily for the wharf and was stopped as it neared the edge of the dock.

The driver received an ugly bruise on his forehead, having been pulled over the dashboard with considerable violence when the shafts became disengaged from the hack. Loose pins are supposed to have caused the trouble.

Pioneer Mill Company.

At a meeting of the directors and stockholders of the Pioneer Mill Company held yesterday, it was decided that the capital stock be increased by issuing \$250,000 more in stock, and also to bond the company for \$500,000. With the added revenue thus derived the completion of the railroad belonging to the plantation is assured. It was also arranged that dividends of 2 per cent per month shall be paid hereafter commencing on August 1st.

Mrs. Moanulani, wife of Judge Moanulani, came up on the Noeau Saturday.

"Necessity is the Mother of Invention."

It was the necessity for an honest, reliable blood purifier and tonic that brought into existence Hood's Sarsaparilla. It is a highly concentrated extract prepared by a combination, proportion and process peculiar to itself and giving to Hood's Sarsaparilla unequalled curative power. Its wonderful record of cures has made it America's Greatest Medicine.

Rosy Cheeks — "I have good health and rosy cheeks, thanks to Hood's Sarsaparilla. It builds me up and saves doctor bills." Mary A. Burke, East Clair St., Indianapolis, Ind.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

Hood's Pills cure liver ills; the non-purifying and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

BACHELORS ATTENTION!

Single-Men's Lodging Will Be Built.

TO OPPOSE THE SALOON

A Four-Story Building to Be Erected to Cater to Comforts of Honoluluans.

A rooming house for single men is in the air. Representative business men are behind the scheme. Plans for a four-story building, with rooms especially arranged to meet the needs of the bachelors of Honolulu are in the hands of Ripley & Dickey, the architects. The interior arrangements of the three upper stories have been studied with the design of making them suitable to the needs of young men who are earning fair salaries but are compelled to pay large room rent.

The scheme is in the nature of an anti-saloon movement whereby the promoters expect to place in the new building all the attractions which a saloon offers, minus intoxicants and all the bad features which the religious workers deplore. It is proposed to start the building on the plan adopted and put into effect by Bishop Potter of New York, whose Temperance Saloons have been a success despite the opposition manifested by those who predicted failure at the start.

A lease option is held by the promoters from the Bishop Estate of a valuable corner on Nuuanu and Berea streets, opposite Queen Emma hall. The plans now in course of writing are intended for a building at this corner. However if there is any hitch, a different location has been placed at their disposal. The building is to cost \$80,000, and on this account it is deemed advisable to purchase a lot outright. Even a forty year's lease would hardly answer for the erection of such a valuable building. \$30,000 has been guaranteed by a business man who takes considerable interest in movements of this character, so there will be no obstacle at the outset.

Building operations will probably commence next September. Mr. Theodore Richards will return from New York about that time, and expects to be primed with information upon the subject of such a movement. He states that in Liverpool and Manchester there are fifty to sixty of these Temperance Saloons which pay over five per cent in Honolulu it is proposed that six per cent be the lowest profit. This can be accomplished by letting out the rooms from \$6 to \$15 a month, furnished. Baths, billiard parlors, reading rooms, a temperance bar where soft drinks are served and a roof garden, replete with conveniences and home attractions are outlined in the plans.

The matter has been under consideration for many months and new backers are being enrolled from week to week. The money for the project is nearly all promised and the only thing needed is the ownership of the property upon which the block is to be erected.

DIAMOND THIEF WANTED.

Warning Circular Sent Out Broadcast for George P. Hill.

William P. Sullivan, Chief of Police of San Francisco, has sent a circular to Marshal Brown, describing George P. Hill, the San Francisco diamond thief, for whom a warrant for grand larceny has been issued. Hill, while employed as a butler in the suburban home of a wealthy San Francisco family, stole from a casket eleven pieces of diamond jewelry, valued at about \$10,000. The crime was committed on May 4, 1906, and Hill disappeared on the following day, after having disposed of a portion of the stolen property in San Francisco pawn shops.

Four pieces of the stolen property have been recovered. The latest is described as follows: Age, 22 to 25 years; height, 5 feet 8 inches; had teeth, several gone from upper left side; face smooth shaven, speaks with an English accent. When Hill fled he had with him one double case gold filled watch, No. 4866790, one dress suit case of brown alligator leather, one dress suit case of smooth brown leather.

HIS HAND BLOWN OFF

Native Fisherman Hurt at Waikiki.

GIANT POWDER EXPLODES

Was in the Surf When Premature Ignition Causes a Shocking Accident.

A Hawaiian fisherman met with a terrible accident in the surf at Waikiki yesterday morning shortly before noon, and now lies in the hospital minus his right hand and with his right eye out of its socket. A giant powder explosion was the cause.

The unfortunate man, accompanied by a companion, went out early in the forenoon to catch fish. A native canoe was used, and in this they took a small quantity of giant powder. They were to stun and bring to the surface the fish by exploding it. They were engaged in their work opposite McCandless' premises, and seeing an opportunity to make a good catch, the canoe was stopped and one of the men got out into water waist deep.

In his right hand he held a stick of giant powder with fuse attached, and in the left hand a piece of flannel and some matches. In some unaccountable manner the flannel caught fire from the matches. The fuse was ignited, and suddenly, without the slightest warning a terrific explosion took place. The Hawaiian gave a cry of pain and fell back into the water.

When the smoke cleared away the native in the canoe saw the wounded man regain control of himself and swim toward the boat. His right arm was held above the water, and it was then seen that the right hand had been blown off at the wrist. The man's face was also terribly torn and covered with blood, and there was nothing left of the right eye but a blackened socket.

The victim possessed unlimited nerve for he swam steadily with one hand, and was pulled into the canoe, which was headed for the shore. The police department was telephoned and the patrol wagon went to the scene post haste and the wounded man was conveyed to the Queen's Hospital in the vehicle.

Despite the loss of blood and the exertions of the Hawaiian after being so badly injured, no fears are entertained as to his not recovering.

FINE SPECIMEN OF ACCOUNTING

Finance Committee Has Summarized Plague Expenses on One Big Sheet.

One of the finest specimens of accounting work ever made in the islands is that of the "plague bills," just completed by Mr. Beale. He has just completed the arduous task of computing, classifying and summarizing all the bills contracted during the plague epidemic from December up to the time the last person was sent out of the detention camps, for the Finance Committee.

The accounts cover a sheet nearly three feet long and between eighteen and twenty inches wide. The figures are in red, black, blue and yellow inks, which more fully present to the eye an easy reading of separate accounts, and enables the Auditor's office to make quicker progress in reconciling the accounts.

Every camp, the post house, the Board of Health office, the morgue, the fumigating stations and in fact every branch of service has a separate space. The expenses taken from the vouchers in lump sums are set down for each camp under separate heads. For instance, at Kalihiki camp, under the head of "provisions," the expenses for each month of the camp's existence are noted; under "building material" the same character of classification is carried out.

Similar classifications from the other camps are observed and all summarized at one side of the sheet. By this means the totals are exposed in plain sight, making it easy to sum up the grand total, which is something like \$540,000.

The books, accounts, vouchers and bills have all been sent to the Board of Health office in readiness for inspection at the Board meeting to be held tomorrow afternoon.

George R. Carter, who has been instrumental in clearing up the plague accounts, suggests that the big balance sheet would show up well in a glass-covered frame.

IN THE COURTS.

Progress of Suits and Filing of Papers Yesterday.

Judge Davis has made an order increasing the annual allowance for Ruth and George Richardson, minors, as prayed for in the petition of Mrs. Amelia Richardson, the mother. The allowance is raised from \$2,000 to \$3,000 per annum, to commence from May 1, 1899.

George R. Carter has filed his account as administrator of the estate of Edward Dowsett, deceased, in which he charges himself with \$24,330.48 and gives expenses at \$23,680.33, leaving a balance of \$650.15.